

# Georgetown Herald.

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SCOTT COUNTY, KENTUCKY, FEBRUARY 12, 1886.

WHOLE NUMBER 580

## THE COUNTY PAPER.

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Edited and Published by

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At the end of the year, a liberal deduction to Club subscribers.

No subscription will be discontinued until all arrears are paid.

KNOCKING JOHN BULL OFF

Harlem Bridge.

HURLEY'S

SARSAPARILLA.

THIS INVALUABLE COMPOUND, so fully

predicted by the American people, is gaining

popularity every day, and has become permanently

established the best and most effective medicine of

the day. Certificates are daily pouring in from all

parts of the States, and the afflicted now rejoice

there is help when every other remedy proved in-

effective. Diseases which for years proved incurable

by surgery and quackery, are now cured by this

simple and safe remedy, and the afflicted are

enabled to resume their usual avocations, and

live in comfort and health. It is a great

benefit to the afflicted, and a great

benefit to the community. It is a

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## GEORGETOWN COLLEGE.

THE SESSIONS OF THIS INSTITUTION

COMMENCE ON THE 15th MONDAY

IN SEPTEMBER AND CONTINUE

UNTIL THE 15th OF JUNE.

COMMENCEMENT DAY,

LAST THURSDAY IN JUNE.

Prof. of Mathematics and Civil Engineering.

Prof. of Greek and Latin Languages.

Prof. of Natural Science.

Prof. of Natural Religion and Evidence of Christianity.

Principal of Preparatory Department.

Terms per Session of Five Months,

IN ADVANCE.

College—\$20. Academic Department—\$15.

Primary Department—\$10 and charges.

S. F. GANO, Sec'y.

Sept. 27, 1885-86-87.

GEORGETOWN ACCOMMODATION

AND

EXPRESS LINE.

LEAVES GEORGETOWN for Lexington, Mon-

day, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday

at 7 o'clock A. M. Returning leave Lexington

for Georgetown the evening of the same day at

5 o'clock P. M. Fare each way, 75 cents.

The undersigned is Agent for

ADAM'S EXPRESS:

which, together with all other business connected

with the transmission of packages, money, &c.,

promptly and faithfully attended to upon reason-

able terms for

ALEX. HAWKINS,

Owner and Driver.

July 19, 1885-86-87.

W. D. REED,

Lebanon, Ky.

J. G. LEACH,

New Castle, Ky.

REED & LEACH,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

WILL practice law in Henry and adjoining

Counties; also in Scott County, and in the

Court of Appeals.

March 9, 1885-86-87.

NEW FALL

MILLINERY GOODS!

204 Fifth St.

CINCINNATI, O.

MRS. J. A. HENDERSON,

[LATE MRS. E. M. RICH]

18 just now opening splendid stock of new

BONNETS, RIBBONS,

FRENCH FLOWERS, FEATHERS,

TRIMMINGS, &c., &c.

suitable for the FALL TRADE, to which she would

respectfully invite the attention of her customers.

her stock will be kept replenished throughout the

season by daily arrivals from New York with all

that is new and beautiful in her line of business,

and at the

LOWEST CASH PRICES.

Country Merchants and Milliners will find it to

their advantage to look through her

WHOLESALE DEPARTMENT.

before purchasing elsewhere.

MRS. J. A. HENDERSON,

204 Fifth Street, Cincinnati, O.

Sept. 29, 1885-86-87.

W. P. JACOBS,

Attorney at Law,

GEORGETOWN, KY.

Nov. 15-86-87.

PUBLIC SALE,

DESIRING to remove from Scott County next

April 1 wish to dispose of my residence, sit-

uated on Water street, within 50 yards of the

head of the

BIG SPRING BRANCH

is a commodious one story frame house, built of

the best material, having a new and large in the

front porch, containing two rooms and a passage in

the front house; three chimneys in the ell, under

which is a dry cellar with a fine in it. The front

yard is well set with superior

## Helmhold's Genuine Preparations.

HELMHOLD'S HIGHLY CONCENTRATED

Compound Fluid Extract

BUCHU,

For diseases of the Kidney and Bladder, Secretory

disorders, Rheumatism, Gout, and all diseases of

the Urinary Organs, whether in Male or Female.

From whatever cause they may have originated

and no matter of how long standing.

If you have contracted the terrible disease which

when once seated in the system, will surely go

down from one generation to another, understanding

the condition and supplying the very vital fluids of

life, do not trust yourself in the hands of Quacks,

to be started up every day in a city like this, and all

the papers with glaring falsehoods, too well calcu-

lated to deceive the young and those not acquainted

with their tricks. You cannot be too careful in the

selection of a remedy in these cases.

The Fluid Extract Buchu has been pronounced

by eminent physicians the greatest remedy ever

known. It is a medicine perfectly pleasant in its

taste, and very innocent in its action, and yet so

thorough that it annihilates every particle of the

rank and poisonous virus of this dreadful disease

and, unlike other remedies, does not dry up the

secretions of the bladder.

Constitutional Debility, brought on by self-ab-

use, a most terrible disease, which has brought

thousands of the human race to untimely graves,

this is the only remedy of the human race, and

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## Song of the Sparrow.

By J. G. S.

Rushing through the ocean,

Rolling in the breeze,

Riding over billows,

Piercing into seas,

Shaking with the engine,

Screaming with the blast,

Mighty pleasant mode

Of going rather fast.

Staggering on the deck be-

cause you cannot stand,

Holding on the railing

With a shaky hand,

Now the door is settling

Underneath your feet,

Now it heaves you up like

Tossing up a sheet.

Sailors look red and

Ladies looking pale,

Captain comes along and,

Says it's quite a gag;

Passengers inquire how

Long it like to last;

Captain shakes his head—"It's

Rising very fast."

Ge them in motion,

Looking quite distressed;

Says he'd give his house for

Half an hour's rest.

Figgity de dely

Wonder he could sup-

port his poor opinion

Of his bringing up.

Invalid complaining,

Not the slightest doubt

Another fit of straining,

Will turn him inside out:

Lady on the sofa,

By the dead almost,

Nothing more to give up

Unless it be the ghost.

Ge them in upper birth,



[illegible]

Our propositions is very different from that published in London.

The language of the Russian reply is manifestly conciliatory, and seems to render impossible anything but a result in favor of our negotiation.

The Black Sea is to be exclusively commercial, and Russia consents to the creation of the Donat Principality into an independent State, under the sovereignty of the Porte.

Following the example of the Moldavia, we learn by way of Vienna that the Hospodar of Wallachia has announced his intention of emancipating the serfs in that Principality.

The following are further telegraphic despatches:

DANESBURG, Thursday.

The Drasler Journal has just published a Supplement commencing that the following information has been received from Vienna from an authentic source:

"Russia has accepted the Austrian proposition of peace."

BUDAPEST, Thursday.

Russia has used all her influence with the Cabinet of St. Petersburg to induce the latter to accept peace. It is impossible to conceive that Russia can close her eyes to the edicts of Prussia.

BERLIN, Thursday.

It is known positively that the terms proposed by the Russian counter-proposition are subject of the neutralization of the Black Sea and the suppression of warlike vessels on the sea, imply the preservation of Neuchâtel.

It is also said that the number of vessels to be kept floating in the Black Sea will be limited, not only with a view to their moving north of those waters; but also for the protection of the coast and the prevention of the Circassian slave trade.

THE RUSSIAN ACCEPTANCE OF THE AUSTRIAN PROPOSITION—GRANDLY REQUESTED.

[Paris Jan. 17.] Correspondence of London Chronicle.

With out detaining you with comment of introduction, I advanced at once to the announcement that the following most gratifying intelligence was posted up just before one o'clock at the Bourse today.

TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCH.

"VIENNA, JAN. 18.—1½ P. M.

"THE MINISTER OF FRANCE TO THE MINISTERS OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Count Esterházy writes to-day, from St. Petersburg that M. de Nesseldorff has just notified to him the acceptance, *par et simple*, of the propositions contained in the Ultimatum; which propositions are to serve far preliminary of peace.

H. HUBAUT,

Commissionary of the House."

Chambers welcomed the intelligence, and prices immediately experienced a rise, which, with temporary slight reactions, brought the Three per Centa, up to 67½ 30c, by the hour of closing. From the Bourse the news spread rapidly throughout the metropolis, and was everywhere received with joy.

The London Times of January 18th has an article on the prospects of peace, from which we quote as follows:

Over the attitude of warlike preparation that yesterday resounding from one of this laborious island to the other has fallen a sudden lull, and the hammer of the armor-plate is spilled, and the hand of the ship-carpeniter is stayed, while that listen with wonder and surprise to the unexpected tidings of peace. We have become indulged to a state of war, and it some now as almost impossible for England to fall back into the old pacific routine of the last forty years as it appeared two years ago for her to shake off the peaceful habits and associations" which those 40 years had created. Nor would, it we suspect, be perfectly true to say that the country hail the prospect so suddenly offered of a return to peace with relaxed and unalloyed satisfaction.

We would, however, caution the public against the persuasion that the telegraphic messages of our correspondents at Vienna and Berlin, and that posted by the French Government at the Paris Bourse, necessarily imply what their words certainly, taken in their literal sense, would fairly comprehend—that all the propositions upon which the Allies insist have been unconditionally acceded by Russia.

The terms of the fifth proposition are general, and do not so fortify the Allied aims more than any other demand the Allies might think fit to make. We do not believe that this requisition has yet been specifically submitted to Russia, and whatever may be the probability of the case we are certainly not justified in saying that she has unconditionally accepted it.

Two other terms on which we must persistently insist—the disarmament of the eastern coast of the Black Sea, and the allowing Consuls of the Western powers to reside in the Russian ports on its waters—have been only slightly and ambiguously mentioned. Why this is so we do not know. That in the concern of Austria we are not principal in the negotiations, but have employed the pretension of a third Power, whose duty it is to see that Russia be brought to an unconditional acceptance of our terms, with all their stipulations, before we even enter into negotiation. We do not believe for a moment that these things are likely to offer permanent obstacles to the conclusion of peace, but our readers must remember that the announcement is that of an Austrian, not of an English diplomatist, and that he speaks from a point of view not always identical with our own.

Again what does Russia mean by an unconditional acceptance? We have held out an example here before, and have seen experience how easily she can dissimulate. Other dispatches from Vienna speak of twice being accepted by the lat-

of negation. Logically, there is no distinction between the two, for the formation of a negation rests, must be accepted conditionally, on the affirmative as well as on the negative.

[From the Commonwealth.]

Resolution for the Education of Idiots.

On Wednesday, Mr. D. H. Smith, of Scott, introduced the Senate the subject of the bill recently introduced by him, for the establishment of an institution for the education of idiotic and imbecile children. Mr. Smith presented various extracts from the reports of institutions already established, abundantly showing the practicability of improving, by education, the unfortunate class known under the general name of idiots. One important fact was brought forward by Mr. Smith, of the highest importance on his subject; which was that in the education of idiots, it was not proposed to create mind, but to develop and make to grow those intellectual germs already in existence. The idiots are scarcely to be found who are entirely destitute of all manifestations of intellectual power. Indeed, in most cases considerable intellect is found to exist, which, left uncultivated, sinks and dies forever, flitting light in its sockets, which, by proper attention and education, might be kept alive and made to shine forth with positive, pleasing and useful manifestations.

This result is no longer a doubtful question. Not only has it been demonstrated in Switzerland, France, England, and Germany, but in our own country, in Massachusetts, which has two institutions, one public and one private, and in public institutions in New York and Pennsylvania, and in one of the public institutions of our own State.

In the second place, Mr. Smith showed that this enterprise appealed to the favor of the Legislature on the ground of the expenditure already made by the State for this class of unfortunate; the most helpless and most pitiable of all the unfortunate classes of the community. The State now expends between twenty and twenty-five thousand dollars a year for the support of over five hundred indigent idiots. Now it is proposed to turn this immense sum, which is regularly increased at the rate of five hundred dollars a year, on an average, to the benevolent and glorious purpose of not only (as Mr. Senator Wadsworth observed) feeding them, as is now done, as so many pigs, but of educating them, of restoring them to society as useful members, and of rendering them, as experience has shown to be practicable in a large majority of cases, capable of self-support and thus relieving the State from their life-long maintenance.

Mr. H. P. Smith will publish, at an early day his remarks, that the subject may be placed fully and intelligently before the Legislature and people of the State. Mr. Smith has expended his name with a benevolent enterprise that will certainly, sooner or later, succeed, and which will enter him to the hearts of hundreds and thousands of stricken households in Kentucky, for all time to come, when most of the topics of ordinary legislation shall have been forgotten.

Mr. Smith was followed by Mr. Sadduth, of Rich. Mr. Wadsworth, of Mass., and Mr. H. H. Lock, all leading Senators, favorable to the objects of the bill presented by Mr. Smith. On motion of Mr. Sadduth, it was referred to the Committee on Education, with instruction to inquire into the propriety and practicability of establishing professorship in each of the Lunatic Asylums of the State, for the education of idiots and also of imbeciles.

This difference was made, but on examination, it is not doubted that the committee will be satisfied of the impropriety of connecting an effort for the education of idiots with lunatics. There would be much more propriety in connecting it with some existing institution for *sane* persons. The difference between idiots and lunatics is as great, as that between idiots and sane persons, and the incongruity of any educational connection still greater. A lunatic is an originally *sane* mind in a state of disorder. He needs medical attention and care—not education. He has perhaps already received a finished education. This is a calamity to which the finest toned and most sensitive natures are peculiarly liable. Under the enlightened medical attention of our Lunatic Asylums, a large number of lunatics are restored, not by education, but by medical means and soothing attention.

An idiot is a weak-minded intellect, not disordered in its natural faculties, but feeble only.—He must be put, not with a disordered and raving lunatic, but under a care and in the association of kind and patient rational minds, who will slowly and gradually develop the feeble powers he possesses, wait their growth, and foster them by patient care and watchfulness.

In associating with lunatics, he would only be rendered still more feeble, and a feebleness render him liable to the kind of affliction of a disordered intellect. Our institutions for lunatics are already full—the superintendents of those institutions have their hands full. Let the unfortunate idiots be placed in the separate and peculiar care of those who may devote their whole time, lovingly, patiently, and perseveringly, to their improvement. The fruits will be shown, in a few years, to be not less abundant, not less pleasing, not less benevolent, than those now exhibited by the lunatics in the Dumb and Blind, the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind. The State is not asked to enter upon a new, expensive mode of money, but to turn that already expended into a useful, benevolent, economical channel. In education, again, a mechanical arts, division of labor is a true policy to obtain the highest degree of success.

**The Final Balloting for Speaker.**  
We find in the Washington Union, of today, the vote in detail for Speaker, and the result in the choice of Mr. Banks. It is as follows:

**For Mr. Banks.**—Messrs. Albright, Allen, Ball, Barbour, Henry Beaulieu, Briggs, Bingham, Bingham, Bishop, Bliss, Bradshaw, Brenton, Huntington, Burlingame, Jas. H. Campbell, Lewis D. Campbell, Claflin, Ezra Clark, Clawson, Coffey, Comins, Co. vada, Croker, Cullax, Danrell, Timothy Davis, Day, Dean, De Witt, Dick, Dickson, Dodd, Dudley, Eads, English, Galloway, Giddings, Gilbert, Granger, Grow, Robert H. Hall, Harlan, Holloway, Thos. H. Horton, Howard, Key, King, Knapp, Knight, Knowlton, Knox, Knicker, Leiter, Matcose, McCarthy, McManis, Millam Miller, Morgan, Morrill, Mott, Murray, Nichols, Norton, Andrew Oliver, Parker, Pearse, Pelton, Pennington, Perry, Pettit, Pike, Pringle, Purvisence, Ritchie, Robbins, Roberts, Robinson, Rubin, Sage, Sapp, Sherman, Simmons, Spinner, Stanton, Stranahan, Tappan, Thurlington, Thurston, Todd, Trautman, Tyson, Wade, Wallbridge, Waldron, Carl, Washburn, G. Washburn, Ethiu H. Washburn, Israel Washburn, Watson, Welch, Ford, Woodruff, and Woodworth—103.

**For Mr. Aiken.**—Messrs. Aiken, Barksdale, Bell, Bondley, S. Bennett, Bockock, Boyle, Boyce, Brannin, Brooks, Burnett, Caldwell, John P. Campbell, Carlile, Caruthers, Caskie, Clingman, Howell Cobb, Williamson R. W. Cobb, Cox, Crawford, Davidson, Deurer, Danville, Johnson, Elliott, English, Etheridge, Foust, Evans, Faulkner, Florence, Frazier, Thomas J. D. Fuller, Goodie, Greenwood, Augueus, Hall, J. Morrison Harris, Simpson W. Harris, Thos. L. Harris, Herbert, Hoffman, Houston, Jewett, Geo. J. Jones, J. Kilgley Jones, Keitt, Kelly, Bennett, Kidwell, Lake, Letcher, Lindsey, Lumpkin, Alexander K. Marshall, Humphrey Marshall, Samuel S. Marshall, Maxwell, McMillen, McQueen, Smith, J. Miller, Morrison Oliver, Orr, Aine, Peck, Phelps, Porter, Powell, Puryear, Quitman, Reade, Ready, Underwood, Rivers, Riffin, Rust, Sandidge, Savage, Shorter, Samuel A. Smith, William Smith, Win. R. Smith, Sneed, Stephens, Stewart, Soupe, Fallott, Rippe, Underwood, Vail, Walker, Warren, Watkins, Wells, Wheeler, Williams, Windsor, Danie B. Wright, John V. Fright, and Zedlicke—100.

**For Mr. Fuller.**—Messrs. Bacon, Clark New York, Cullion, Davis of Maryland, Elyward and Whitney—6.

**For Mr. Campbell.**—Messrs. Dunn, Harrison, Moore and Scott—4.

**For Mr. Wells.**—Mr. Hickman.

Mr. Bangs, of Maine, one of the tellers, announced that Nathaniel P. Bangs, of Massachusetts, was duly elected Speaker.

Mr. A. K. Marshall raised the question as to the House itself must declare the result, and that the Clerk could neither do himself nor delegate any one to do so, and should be very sorry to see the Clerk depart from that course which had hitherto secured him so many friends.

After some debate on this point, in which Messrs. Rusk, Clingman, Cobb, Georgia, Smith of Alabama, Paine of North Carolina, H. Marshall, Campbell, Ohio, Herbert and Stewart participated, and during which Mr. Aiken asked permission of the House to conduct the gentleman from Massachusetts, (Mr. Bangs) the vote, as the duly elected Speaker of the House.

Mr. Clingman offered the following resolution:

*Resolved*, That by reason of the adoption of the proposition known as the plurality resolution, and the votes taken under it, the Hon. N. P. Banks, jr., of Massachusetts, has been duly elected Speaker, and is hereby so declared.

After some debate, the previous question was called on the resolution, and carried, and ordered to be now put.

The question was taken, and the resolution was adopted—yeas 156, nays 42—follows:

**YEAS.**—Messrs. Aiken, Albright, Allen, A. B. Allen, Bingham, Bingham, Bishop, Bliss, Boyce, Bradshaw, Branch, Brenton, Brown, Huntington, Burlingame, Caldwell, James H. Campbell, Lewis D. Campbell, Claflin, Bayard, Clark, Ezra Clark, Clawson, Clingman, Howell Cobb, Cullax, Comins, Covada, Cox, Croker, Galloway, Cumback, Danrell, Dudley, Davis, Day, Dean, DeWitt, Dick, Dickson, Dodd, Dunn, Dudley, Eads, English, Etheridge, Evans, Granger, Florence, Thomas J. D. Fuller, Giddings, Gilbert, Granger, Grow, Robert H. Hall, Harlan, J. Morrison Harris, Sampson W. Harris, Herbert, Hoffman, Hoffman, Holloway, Thomas Horton, Howard, Jewitt, George W. Jones, J. Kilgley Jones, Kelly, Kealey, Bennett, Key, Knapp, Knight, Knowlton, Knox, Knicker, Leiter, Lumpkin, Matcose, McCarthy, McManis, Millam Miller, Millard, Moore, Morgan, Morrill, Mott, Murray, Nichols, Norton, Andrew Oliver, Parker, Pearse, Pelton, Pennington, Perry, Pettit, Pike, Pate, Puryear, Purvisence, Puryear, Reade, Ready, Ritchie, Rivers, Robbins, Roberts, Robinson, Rubin, Sage, Sapp, Scott, Sherman, Simmons, Samuel A. Smith, William R. Smith, Spinner, Stanton, Stephens, Stewart, Stranahan, Talbot, Tappan, Thurlington, Thurston, Todd, Trautman, Tyson, Underwood, Vail, Wade, Wallbridge, Waldron, Washburn, G. Washburn, Ethiu H. Washburn, Israel Washburn, Watson, Welch, Ford, Woodruff, Woodworth, and Woodworth—153.

**NAYS.**—Messrs. Barksdale, Hendley Bennett Boyce, Burnett, John P. Campbell, Carlile, Caskie, Crawford, Davidson, Winter Davis, Dowell, Edmunds, Evans, Frazier, Goodie, Greenwood,

[illegible][illegible]